DNV-GL

DNV GL Joint Industry Project: Decision Support for Dynamic Barrier Management

IADC/DEC Tech Forum "Data Acquisition & Cybersecurity"

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DNV GL Joint Industry Project: Decision Support for Dynamic Barrier Management

Challenge

- Knowing the continuous status of barriers and confidence that they will function when needed
- Lack of common risk language for communication
- Lack of practical decision support tools for operations

Benefits

- Continuous knowledge of barrier health status
- Real time decision support and risk management
- Common language for communication and consensus among engineering, operations, maintenance, and management

Delivery

- The JIP participants will develop and test:
 - Methods, best practices, data sources, and tools
 - Standardized bow tie diagrams, response trees, and decision protocols
- Pilot-scale decision support systems



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Background situation

- Continued occurrence and recurrence of major accidents across many industries
 - ❖ Three Mile Island
 - Columbia
 - Macondo
 - Fukushima
 - Pipeline spills
 - Effective decision support is needed to continuously manage the barriers for preventing and mitigating accidents











Ungraded

Background for the DNV GL research on decision support for dynamic barrier management

Nuclear Power and Aerospace Concepts

- Critical safety functions and success paths
- Information requirements analysis
- Simulator testing of decision support
- Mission success framework

2011 Offshore Technology Conference

- Combine critical safety functions with barrier management
- Identify Post-Macondo human factors issues

2012 DNV Internal Research Project

- Decision support for well control and blowout prevention
- Development of industry partnerships

2013-2016 Projects with Industry Partners

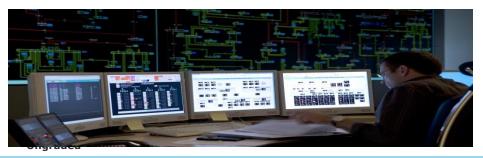
- Erosion integrity management for offshore production installation
- Barrier management for well control
- The approach has also been applied in other projects for offshore operators, pipeline companies and a major nuclear utility.

Insights for managing risks of offshore operations

- Offshore operators need two types of information (1) condition of barriers and success paths and (2) practical decision guidance - to effectively manage risk.
 - o Barrier: Physical or non-physical means to prevent the occurrence of an accident or mitigate its consequences
 - Success Path: Combination of equipment and processes (hardware, software, and human actions)
 necessary for the barrier to perform its intended function
- An intuitive "common language" is needed to combine information for effective decision support
- Proposed Solution Combine barriers and success paths to:
 - Systematically identify information and instrumentation requirements
 - Provide **decision guidance** to restore degraded barriers or implement alternate success paths
 - Develop an information architecture for communication, consensus, and action among:
 - Offshore operators
 - Industry groups
 - Regulatory bodies
 - External stakeholders

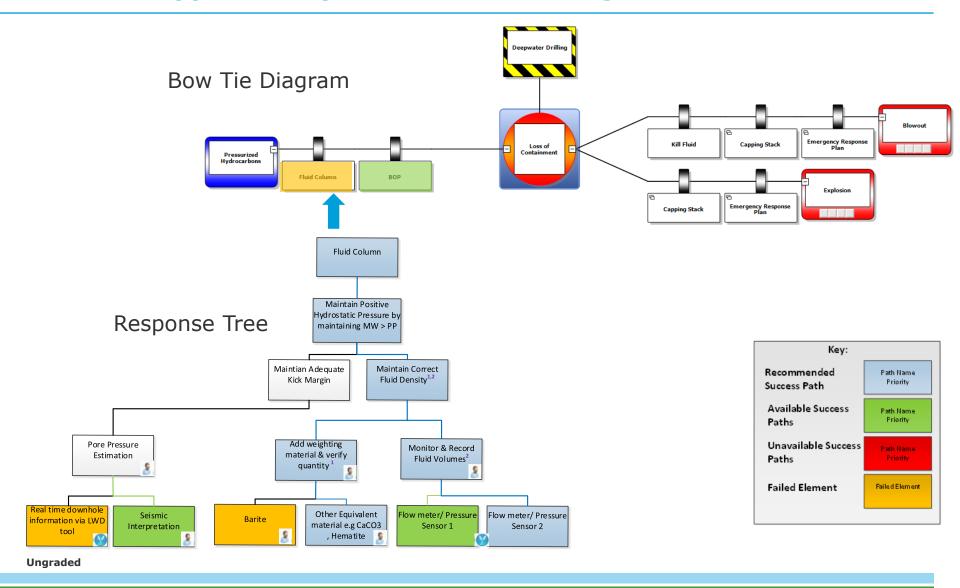
Some key questions are...

- Do you know the current status of your barriers and success paths?
- Are you able to continuously monitor and assess barrier and success path performance?
- Are you able manage your operational risks by providing clear guidance and decision support for restoring degraded or failed barriers?
- Are you aware of multiple success paths and actions required to restore barriers so as to continue operations?
- Do all involved parties have a common understanding and language for risk communication?

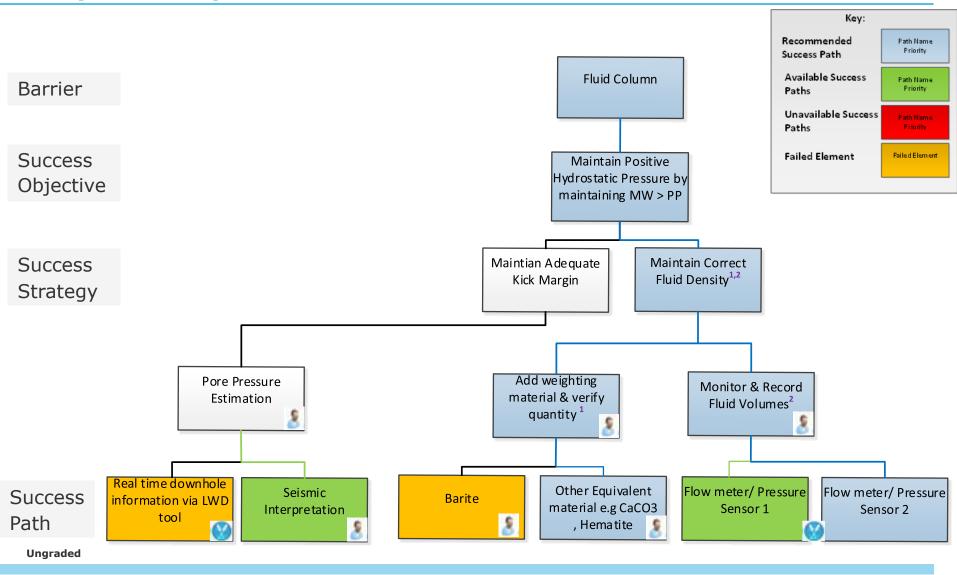




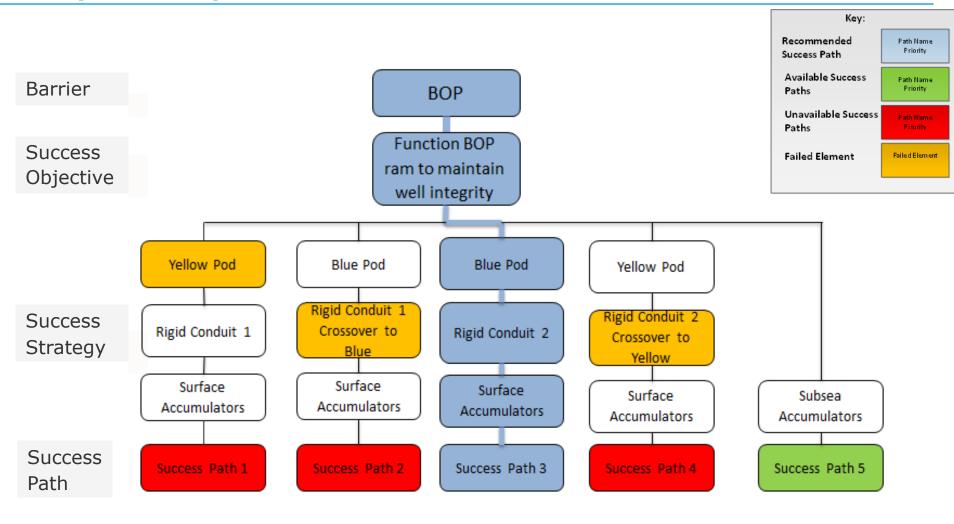
Bow tie diagrams and response trees form the foundation for decision support for dynamic barrier management



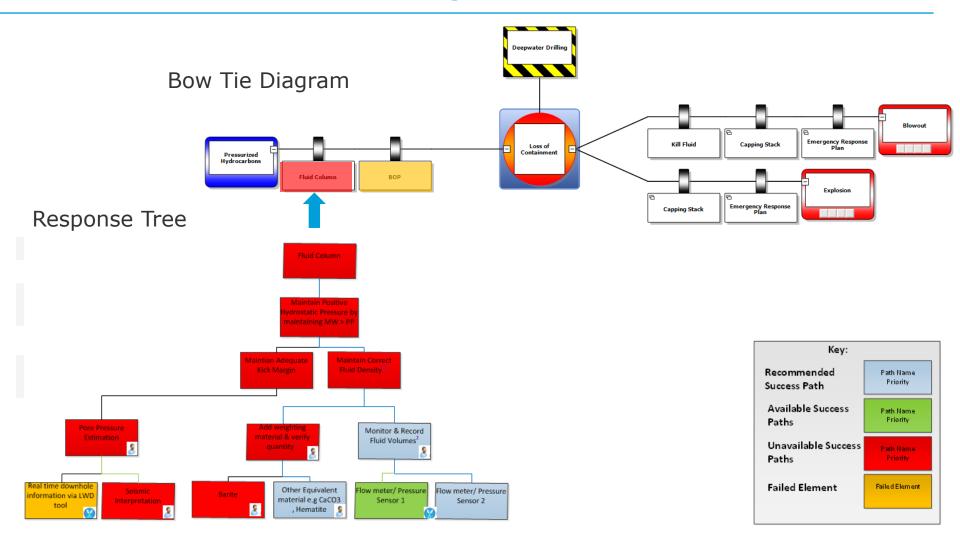
Simplified response tree for the fluid column barrier



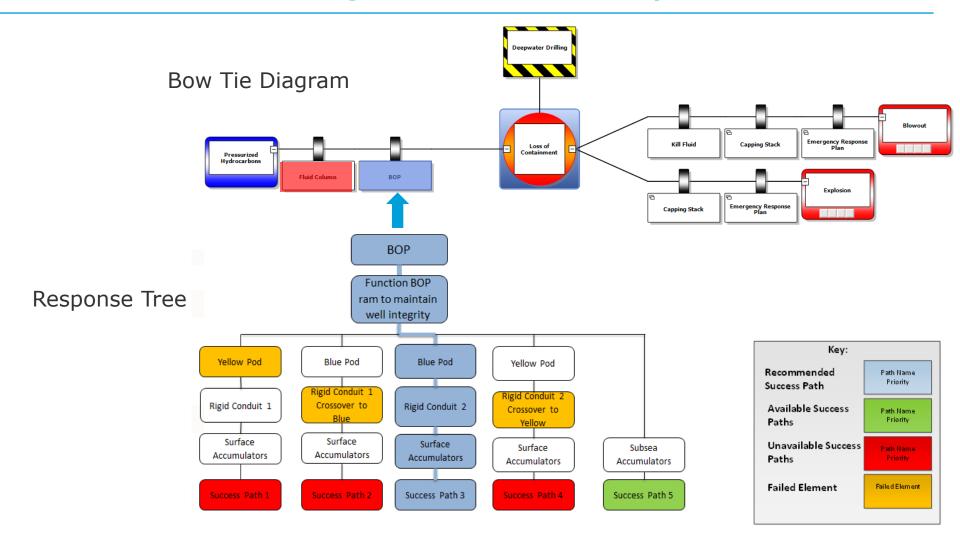
Simplified response tree for the BOP barrier



Application of dynamic barrier management: If the fluid column barrier is degraded or fails...



If the fluid column barrier is degraded or fails, then the BOP barrier is activated using an available success path

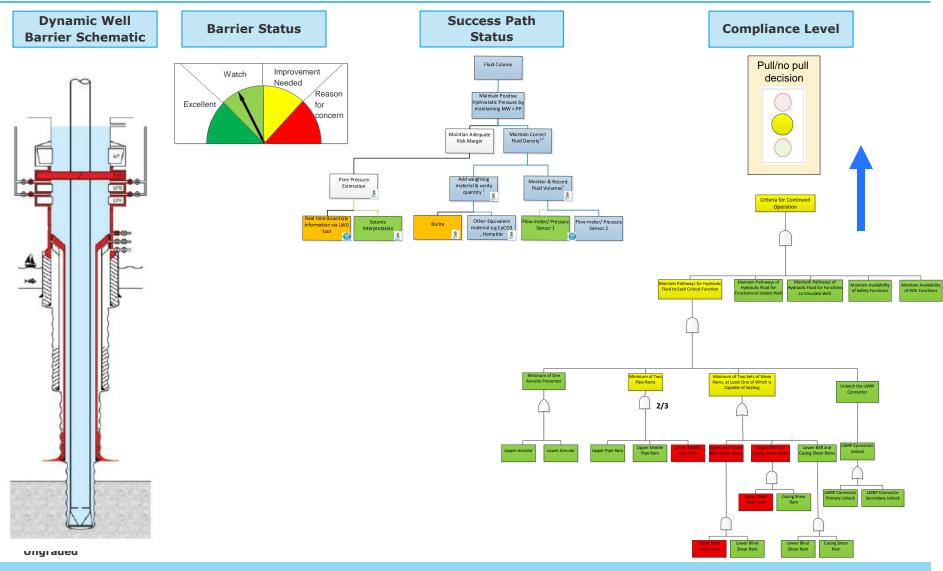


Framework for defining information needs and decision guidance for dynamic barrier management

| Tor ayrianine barrier management | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Elements of the Bow Tie Diagram and | Information | | Decision Criteria | Response Guidance | | | | |
| Response Tree | Requirements | Source of Information | (IF) | (THEN) | | | | |
| Consequence : Oil Spill | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Implement Emergency | | | | |
| | Occurrence of oil spill | Visual observation | Oil on surface confirmed | Response Plan | | | | |
| Mitigation Barrier Success Path: | | | | | | | | |
| Inject kill fluid | | Valuma and pressure of kill fluid | | | | | | |
| nijoot iiii nala | | - Volume and pressure of kill fluid source | | | | | | |
| | | - Availability and position of valves in | | | | | | |
| | | flow path | Uncontrolled well flow | Inject kill fluid | | | | |
| Mitigation Barrier: Kill Fluid | | | | | | | | |
| | Functionality and | - Availability of kill fluid source | | | | | | |
| | Flow Paths | - Availability and position of valves in | Loss of containment has | Implement kill fluid success | | | | |
| | I | flow path | occurred | path | | | | |
| Top Event: Loss of Containment | | | | | | | | |
| • | | | | F (; DOD () | | | | |
| | | - Mud pit levels | | - Function BOP ram to control flow if possible | | | | |
| | Uncontrolled well flow | - Wellbore flow conditions | Uncontrolled well flow | - Inject kill fluid | | | | |
| Prevention Barrier Success Path: | Chicantical and the | Wellberg flew containers | Checking wenter | inject kiii nara | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Function BOP ram to shear pipe and | Initiation criteria for | | | | | | | |
| close well | BOP activation to | | | | | | | |
| | shear pipe and close | - Wellbore conditions | | Function BOP ram to shear | | | | |
| | well | - Kick margin | Underbalanced fluid column | pipe and close well | | | | |
| Prevention Barrier: BOP | | | | | | | | |
| | Availability of budger!!a | - Volume and pressure of hydraulic | Availability of hydraulic fluid | Supposed drilling approximations | | | | |
| | Availability of hydraulic fluid pathways to | | pathways does not meet operational and regulatory | - Suspend drilling operations - Maintain BOP control system | | | | |
| | | flow path | requirements | to restore required capability | | | | |
| Threat: Underbalanced fluid column | | | | and the second second | | | | |
| Thi Gate Officio Salario Ga Haia Goldinii | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Comparison of fluid column pressure | | | | | | |
| | Hydrostatic pressure | to formation pressure | Inadequate kick margin | Restore kick margin | | | | |

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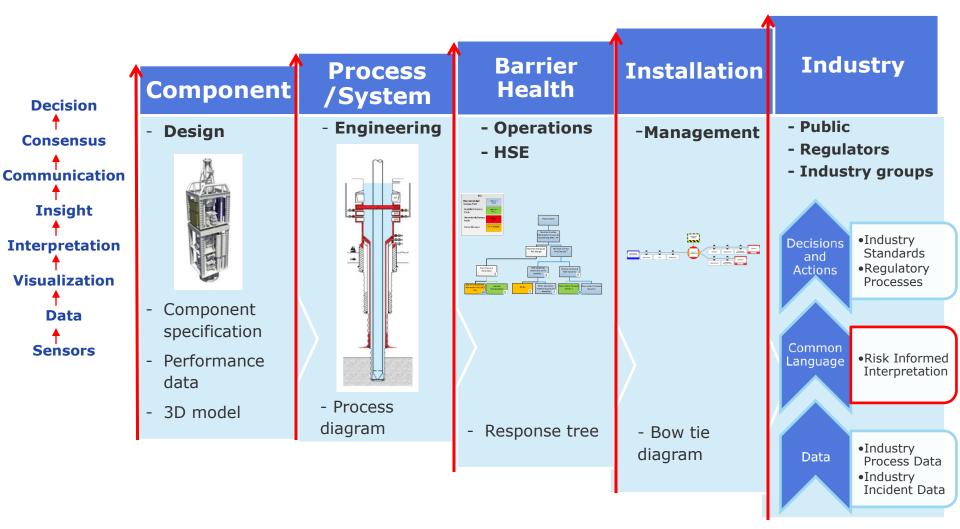
Visualization concepts for application of dynamic barrier management to well integrity



Decision support for dynamic barrier management addresses the entire spectrum of offshore operations

| | Standby C | Conditions | Event Conditions | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Progression of the event → | Continuously Monitor During | IF: Degraded Barrier Conditions | IF: Threat Conditions are Present | IF: Top Event Conditions are Present | IF: Consequences Conditions are Present | |
| Elements of the bow tie diagram ↓ | Standby Conditions | are Present | | | | |
| Consequence | Consequence Precursors | | | | Consequence Assessment and Response | |
| Mitigation Barriers | Mitigation Barrier and Success Path Health | Restore Mitigation Barriers | | Assess and Implement Mitigation Barrier Success Paths | | |
| Top Event | Top Event Precursors | | Top Event Assessment and Response | | and Response | |
| Prevention Barriers | Prevention Barrier and Success Path Health | Restore Prevention Barriers | Assess and Implement Prevention Barrier Success Paths | | | |
| Threats | Threat Precursors | | Threat Assessment and Response | | | |

Long-range vision: Dynamic barrier management supports communication and decision making at all levels of operation and across the industry



Steps for Forming the Decision Support for Dynamic Barrier Management Joint Industry Project

- Obtain feedback from potential industry partners, BSEE, and industry groups
 - Focus on human decision making for well integrity barriers
- Identify Phase 1 sponsor organization and establish contract
- Convene launch meeting of potential JIP participants Spring 2016
- Conduct case study workshop with a "core group" of industry SMEs as a "laboratory" for developing an application and assessing the value of the approach
 - Identify success paths
 - Identify information requirements for barrier and success path health
 - Identify decision criteria and decision guidance
 - Identify visualization concepts
- Conduct case study reporting meeting to brief JIP participants on lessons learned by the workshop core group and their assessment of value of the approach
- Develop formal plans for JIP Phase 2 and beyond Ungraded

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Questions?

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